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cerning the solution of the problems. Put into the hands of a student, the volume would increase his efficiency by reducing the waste motion of going to and from the college library to read assignments scattered through a shelf full of publications—if they are to be found at all, and few smaller libraries would contain all of these selections. It would be querulous to say anything about omissions, seeing that the book is as full as it will hold. The ordinary reader will hardly get “a thorough comprehension of these problems” from this book alone. He is not likely to understand fully what he reads unless some one shall guide him. The usual limitations of documents obtain. The notes introducing each chapter are useful but very brief. The one on factors’ agreements exhibits the prevalent misconception of their chief purpose. Read along with general expositions of the questions arising out of industrial combinations, these reprints will prove illuminating, a corrective in many cases, giving an intimacy essential to a clear perception of the nature of the problems arising in connection with modern large-scale businesses.

C. C. A.

NEW BOOKS

- ALLISON, J. E. *Should public service properties be depreciated to obtain fair value in rate or regulation cases?* (St. Louis: Public Service Commission. 1912. Pp. 50.)
- AMAR, E. *L'organisation de la propriété foncière au Maroc.* (Paris: P. Geuthner. 1913. 7.50 fr.)
- CHAMBERLIN, C. D. *Die unabhängige Petroleum-Industrie in Amerika.* (Berlin: Verlag f. Fachliteratur. 1913. 2 m.)
- CRAIN, K. C. and CAUDILL, W. H. *The law of Oklahoma corporations. Annotated with forms and precedents.* (Kansas City, Mo.: Pipes-Reed Book Co. 1912. Pp. xxi, 619. \$6.00.)
- DOWNEY, E. H. *Regulation of urban utilities in Iowa.* Iowa applied history series, Vol. I, No. 3. (Iowa City: State Historical Society. 1912. Pp. 174.)

Under this title appears a general essay on the regulation of public utilities in the United States by means of state commissions. The part devoted to Iowa occupies about one eighth of the work. The author advocates the adoption of a state public service commission modeled after progressive legislation of recent years in other states. Covering a large subject, the treatment is sketchy. The only departure from the beaten path is in a suggestion that the duties of a public service commission be made to embrace also the regulation of “any creamery, slaughter-house, meat packing

establishment, and any milk, coal, or ice dealer found upon complaint and investigation to possess substantial monopoly power." This recommendation is, of course, vague enough. Public regulation of private business will undoubtedly be extended, but the justification for state control of such enterprise rests on a different basis than the regulation of what are commonly called municipal utilities. Moreover, the desirability of combining under one head the regulation of unlike forms of business may well be questioned.

H. G. F.

EDDY, A. J. *The new competition*. (New York: Appleton. 1912. Pp. 374. \$2.)

GSCHWENDTNER, J. *Das Petroleummonopol*. (Berlin: L. Simion. 1913. Pp. 72. 1.80 m.)

KREUGER, H. E. *Die wirtschaftliche und sociale Lage der Privatangestellten*. (Jena: Fisher. 1912. Pp. 363. 2.30 m.)

LAMBRECHTS, H. *Les grands magasins et les coopératives de consommation au point de vue classes moyennes*. (Paris: Rousseau. 1913. Pp. 109. 3 fr.)

LEIFMANN, R. *Die Unternehmungsformen*. (Stuttgart: Moritz. 1912. Pp. viii, 216.)

LEIPMANN, E. *Die Monopol-Organisation in der Tapetenindustrie*. (Darmstadt: Alexander Koch. 1913. Pp. 162. 4.50 m.)

MARTIN, R. *Jahrbuch des Vermögens und Einkommens der Millionäre in Berlin*. (Berlin: W. 15, Württembergischestrasse 29; Selbstverlag. 1913. Pp. x, 228. 10 m.)

MOELLER, W. *Das Reichspetroleummonopol*. (Berlin: C. Heymann. 1912. Pp. 68. 1 m.)

Advocates the proposed imperial oil monopoly. Whether an adequate supply of oil can be secured from producers independent of the Standard Oil Co. is discussed in some detail.

PICK, G. *Praktische Fragen des österreichischen Kartellrechtes*. (Vienna: Manz. 1913. Pp. viii, 227. 4.10 m.)

RHEINSTROM, H. *Ein Reichsmonopol für Leuchtöl*. (Munich: J. Schweitzer. 1913. Pp. 27. 1 m.)

The proposal to establish a quasi-public monopoly to purchase and distribute oil in Germany has given rise already to a large amount of pamphlet literature. Dr. Rheinstrom opposes the plan on the ground that a part of the supply would have to be secured from the Standard Oil Co. and because important financial interests to be associated with the monopoly are also interested in various producing companies. He seems to favor, as an alternative, government price regulation coupled with long-term contracts with producers, designed to ensure a regular and adequate supply.

O. M. W. S.

RICHARDS, H. S. *Cases on private corporations, selected from decisions*

- of English and American courts.* (St. Paul, Minn.: West Pub. Co. 1912. Pp. xx, 864. \$4.50.)
- SPIES, G. *Zwei Denkschriften zum Petroleum-Monopol.* (Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht. 1913. Pp. xii, 154. 2.50 m.)
- STEINERT, R. *Kapitalbewegung und Rentabilität der Leipziger Aktiengesellschaften.* (Leipzig: Otto Wigand. 1912. Pp. viii, 131. 6 m.)
- VOGELSTEIN, T. *Das Petroleummonopol.* (Munich: Duncker & Humblot. 1913. 1.20 m.)
- WIEDENFELD, K. *Das Rheinisch-Westfälische Kohlensyndikat.* Moderne Wirtschaftsgestaltungen. Veröffentlichungen des Kölner Museums für Handel und Industrie, 1. (Bonn: A. Marcus & E. Webers Verlag. 1912. 7.50 m.)
- WYER, S. S. *Regulation, valuation and depreciation of public utilities.* (Columbus, O.: Sears & Simpson Co. 1913. Pp. 313. \$5.)
- *Commission telephone cases.* (New York: American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Bureau of Commission Research, Legal Depart. 1912. Pp. xxxiii, 1215.)
- *Poor's manual of public utilities.* 1913 edition. (New York: Poor's Railroad Manual Co. 1913. \$7.50.)
- *Report on the German law of 1909 against unfair competition.* (London: King. 1913. 2d.)

Labor and Labor Organizations

Progress and Uniformity in Child-Labor Legislation. A Study in Statistical Measurement. By WILLIAM F. OGBURN. Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Vol. XLVIII, No. 2. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1912. Pp. 219. \$1.75.)

Dr Ogburn's study raises some interesting questions regarding the possible value, either scientific or practical, of the use of the statistical method in the field of comparative legislation. In this study, the child-labor laws of the various states from 1872 to 1912 are the statistical "data," and according to the author's statement the categories used in transcribing the laws from the statute books "are, in a sense, the units of measurement." Tabular and graphic methods of presentation unfortunately do not have an unlimited field of usefulness, and a study of some of Dr. Ogburn's tables, for example those on pages 71-78, will show how insuperable are the difficulties in the way of tabular presentation of such "data" as he had in hand.

It is not possible to discuss in detail the various statistical diffi-